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Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets
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Oxygen scavenging composition

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OXYGEN SCAVENGING COMPOSITION

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The invention relates to an oxygen scavenging composition comprising a polycondensate, a copolymer comprising polypropylene oxide segments and polymer segments and an oxidation catalyst.

Such a composition is known from WO 99/15433. In this document an oxygen scavenging composition is prepared by reactive extrusion of the polymer, in particular a polycondensate, and a functionalised polypropylene oxide oligomer. The resulting product, denoted as copolycondensate is applied as such in single layer or multi layer films or is diluted with further polycondensate.

It has appeared that this diluted composition has a restricted efficiency in oxygen scavenging properties, making it necessary to apply thicker layers to obtain a certain degree of active oxygen barrier properties.

Aim of the invention is a composition comprising a polycondensate and a copolymer comprising polypropylene oxide segments and polymer segments that shows better active oxygen barrier properties than the known composition.

This is achieved according to the invention in that the copolymer has been prepared by copolymerising the corresponding monomers in the presence of functionalised polypropylene oxide segments.

Surprisingly it has appeared that the fact that the polymer segments have been formed from copolymerisation of the corresponding monomers with functionalised polypropylene oxide segments rather than having these functionalised polypropylene oxide segments react with already polymerised polymer segments causes a considerable difference in oxygen scavenging properties of the final, diluted composition.

The composition according to the invention brings active oxygen scavenging properties to the polycondensate in the composition. Polycondensates, also known as condensation polymers, among which polyesters and in particular polyamides, form a certain barrier for oxygen and are for this and other reasons applied as films, wraps, bottles, vessels or other containers for feed and foods and drinks. They protect the packed goods from direct contact with the environment, including the oxygen in ambient air. Since layers of these polymers are not completely impermeable to oxygen it is known to mix a compound into the polymer that is able to scavenge oxygen permeating into the polymer layer by a chemical reaction binding the oxygen.

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Such compounds are known as active oxygen scavengers. Among these polyalkylene oxides and polydienes have been reported to be examples of active oxygen scavengers. It is also known to apply oxygen scavengers that are reactive with polycondensate and to make the scavenger react with the polycondensate during the mixing, e.g. by reactive extrusion.

Examples of polycondensates that can be applied with favorable results in the composition according to the invention are polyesters and polyamides. Examples of suitable polyesters are polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), polyethylene naphthanoate (PEN), polybutylene naphthanoate (PBN). Examples of suitable polyamides (PA) are aliphatic polyamides such as PA6, PA4,6, PA6,6, PA 11, PA12, semi aromatic polyamides as MXD6, PA6,1/6,T, PA6,6/6,T, fully aromatic polyamides and copolymers and blends of the listed polyamides and polyesters. The effect of the invention is most favourable in compositions comprising aliphatic polyamide as the polycondensate since these polyamides as such have lower oxygen barrier properties than e.g. aromatic polyamides.

As the oxygen scavenging compound in the composition according to the invention a copolymer comprising functionalised polypropylene oxide (PPO) segments and polymer segments is used, that has been prepared by polymerising the corresponding monomers of the polymer in the presence of polypropylene oxide segments. This is different than the copolymers known from the prior art that are obtained by reactive extrusion of functionalised PPO oligomer segments and preformed polymer segments of certain length or molecular weight. In the production process known from WO 99/15433 the PPO oligomer segments usually are functionalized with end groups that can react with reactive sites of the polymer. Examples of such functional end groups and reactive polymer sites are e.g. known from WO 99/15433. The same functionality may have been applied in the copolymerisation process of the copolymer applied in the present invention.

Suitable PPO segments are linear oligomers of PPO are preferably of the substituted type. In IUPAC nomenclature this PPO is denoted as polypropylene glycol (polyoxy-1,2-propanediyl). They consist of 2 to 5000 polypropylene oxide monomer units, preferably of 10 to 2500 units and in this shape and size they have been copolymerised with the monomers. In this range an even distribution of the copolymers in the polycondensate appears to be achieved. During this copolymerisation copolymers of the -ABABA- type are formed comprising polymer segments A of variable length alternated with propylene oxide segments B.

In another embodiment the PPO segments are present as branches

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in a two, three, four or higher star branched compound the centre unit of which can be e.g. a di-, tri-, tetra or higher functional ester, amide, ether, urethane. In the process of preparation of the copolymer applied in the composition of the invention, the polymer segments then grow from the free ends of the PPO segment branches. During this
5 copolymerisation linear copolymers can be formed of the type ABA or branched copolymers having branches of the type BA.

Apart from the PPO segments also other ether segments optionally may be present as e.g. polyethylene oxide, however in smaller amounts than the PPO. Preferably the other ether segments are present in amounts less than 40 wt%, more
10 preferably less than 30 wt% or 10 wt% than the amount of PPO.

Suitable polymer segments in the copolymers that have been formed by copolymerising the corresponding monomers in the presence of the PPO segments are those defined above for the polycondensate, in particular polyesters and aliphatic polyamides, preferably PA6 or PA6,6.

15 These copolymers can be formed by reacting the functionalised PPO in the presence of the monomers at conditions well known for the polymerisation of the corresponding monomers or according to US 4590243 and EP 0067695.

In these processes, apart from the monomers and the PPO segments, also other compounds can be present, for example catalysts, chain
20 stoppers, stabilisers and the like. Linear PPO segments are introduced in these reactions as divalent moieties that are functionally terminated at their ends, e.g. with hydroxy, amino or acid or other groups that are capable reacting with the monomers the polymer part is polymerised from. In star branched type PPO segments the free ends, i.e. those ends of the PPO part of the PPO segment that are not bound to the
25 centre moiety of the star, are functionalised with the groups mentioned above.

In copolymers that can be applied in the composition according to the invention the relative amount of the PPO can be between 1 and 95 wt%, preferably it is between 2 and 85 or 5 and 75 or 5 and 60 wt%.

In the composition comprising the polycondensate and the copolymer
30 the relative amount of the PPO will be lower by the diluting effect of the polycondensate. In the final composition the relative amount of the PPO with respect to the total of copolymer, if applicable including compounds resting from its polymerisation process, and polycondensate, may vary within the range of 0.5 to 50 wt%, preferably of 1 to 30 wt%. Lower amounts will diminish in particular the period during which the
35 oxygen scavenging properties will remain at a high level. Higher amounts may lead to the formation of a co-continuous phase of PPO segments in the composition. This is

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detrimental for the total oxygen barrier capacity of the composition and therefore the amount of PPO in the composition should be taken so that the PPO forms a disperse phase in the composition. It will be understood that a certain desired relative amount of PPO in the composition according to the invention can be achieved by several combinations of the amount of PPO in the copolymer and the amount of copolymer mixed into the composition.

In this respect it is also relevant that the copolymer is sufficiently compatible, i.e. miscible on a sub-micron scale, with the polycondensate. This miscibility is positively influenced by the amount of the polymer in the copolymer and the amount of PPO in the final composition. By varying these amounts within the ranges described above the skilled person will be able to obtain a good dispersion of the oxygen scavenging copolymer in the polycondensate and advantageously small conglomerates of the oxygen scavenging PPO segments in the composition. These conglomerates may have an average size of up to 500 nm and preferably at most 30 or more preferably 25% of the conglomerates have a size above 500nm.

Preferably at least 50% of the conglomerates have a size of at most 300 nm and preferably of at most 200 nm. More preferably at least 70, 90 or even 99 % of the conglomerates is within the specified ranges. A lower conglomerate size has appeared to lead to better oxygen barrier properties. In this respect the size of a conglomerate is the diameter of its image in a TEM photograph of a sample of the composition, e.g. a film, in case this image is a circle or, if this image has another shape than a circle, the diameter of a circle having the same area as that image.

Miscibility is enhanced when the polycondensate and the polymer part of the oxygen scavenging copolymer are of the same type, e.g. when they both are polyamides or polyesters. Nevertheless also certain polyesters may show sufficient compatibility with certain polyamides to obtain a composition containing conglomerates as described hereafter of a desired size. Compatibility can be enhanced by applying methods or adding compounds known per se for this purpose or catalysts for rearrangement reactions between the polycondensate and the polymer segments of the copolymer.

The composition according to the invention further preferably comprises an oxidation catalyst, promoting the oxygen scavenging activity of the oxygen scavenging compound.

Suitable oxidation catalysts include transition metal catalysts, which can readily switch between at least two oxidation states. Preferably, the transition metal is in the form of a transition metal salt or transition metal complex, wherein the metal is

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selected from the groups 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the periodic system of the elements. Suitable metals include Manganese II or III, Iron II or III, Chromium II or III, Cobalt II or III, Copper I or II, Nickel II or III, Rhodium II, or II or IV and Ruthenium I, II or IV, Titanium III or IV, Vanadium III, IV or V.

5 Preferably Co II or III is used as the metal part in the catalyst.

Suitable counterions for the metal include, but are not limited to, chloride, acetate, acetylacetonate, stearate, propionate, palmitate, 2-ethylhexanoate, neodecanoate or naphthenate. The metal may also be an ionomer, in which case a polymeric counter ion is employed. Such ionomers are well known in the art. As an
10 example of a suitable complexing moiety phthalocyanine is mentioned. The transition metal compounds may be present between 10ppm and 10wt%.

Preferably the amount of transition metal compound is between 50 and 5000 ppm.

Further the composition according to the invention may comprise
15 other usual additives that may give a certain additionally required property to the composition, examples of which are reinforcing materials such as fibres, fillers, antioxidants, flame retardants, mould release agents and other compounds known in the art for this purpose.

The composition according to the invention has excellent oxygen
20 barrier properties, e.g. it has an oxygen barrier lower than 0.3 preferably lower than 0.1 cc.mm/(m²-day-atm) when measured according to ASTM standard D3985 under dry conditions on a film having a thickness of 60 µm.

The composition of the invention can be applied as a layer in multi-layer films, preferably as an inner layer, sandwiched between other layers. In such a
25 sandwich construction the active lifetime and effectiveness of the composition is considerably enhanced in comparison with a layer that is directly exposed to the environment. Further applications are layers in the wall of bottles, vessels or other containers, in particular those applied for packaging of foods or other substances that degrade in quality under the influence of oxygen.

30 The invention further relates to a process for preparing an oxygen scavenging composition comprising a polycondensate and a copolymer comprising polypropylene oxide segments and polymer segments, characterized in that the polycondensate is melt-mixed with a copolymer that has been prepared by polymerising the corresponding monomers constituting the polymer in the presence of
35 the polypropylene oxide segments.

A process for preparing an oxygen scavenging composition

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comprising a polycondensate and a copolymer comprising polypropylene oxide segments and polymer segments is known from WO 99/15433. In this known process PPO segments functionalized at their ends with moieties that can react with the polycondensate are mixed in an extruder under conditions where the functionalized moieties can react with the functional groups in the polycondensate, i.e. the process is a reactive extrusion process.

Surprisingly it has been found that a oxygen scavenging copolymer prepared with the process of the invention that has been mixed under comparable conditions and for comparable times show better oxygen scavenging properties than the compositions prepared with the known process.

The process according to the invention can be conducted in the equipment known in the art for mixing thermoplastic polymers such as extruders and mixers. The process applies melt-mixing, i.e. the mixing takes place above the melting point of both the polycondensate and of the oxygen scavenging copolymer but below the decomposition temperature of both components.

The invention will be elucidated by the following examples without being restricted thereto.

Experiment 1: Preparation of oxygen scavenging copolymers

Preparation of copolymer 1

A 2 L reactor equipped with distillation column and stirrer was charged with 332,0 g ϵ -caprolactam, 500,0 g polyoxypropylenediamine, 2,0 g; 85 m% phosphoric acid in water solution and 36,4 g adipic acid. After 3 times having flushed the reactor with nitrogen, the reactor content was heated under stirring and atmospheric pressure gradually within one hour to a temperature of 205 °C and kept at this temperature for 19 hours. Subsequently it was further heated to 210°C for another 3 hours. The polymerised product was released from the reactor, under nitrogen pressure, and ground. It was then extracted three times with excess boiling water and dried overnight in a vacuum stove under nitrogen atmosphere at 90 °C.

Preparation of copolymer 2

A 2 L reactor equipped with distillation column and stirrer was charged with 410 g dimethylterephthalate, 290 g 1,4-butane diol, 550 g poly(ethyleneoxide-propyleneoxide-ethyleneoxide), 250 mg of titanium tetrabutoxide

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and 150 mg of magnesium acetate tetrahydrate. After 3 times having flushed the reactor with nitrogen, the reactor content was heated under stirring and atmospheric pressure gradually within one hour to a temperature of 150°C, kept at this temperature for half an hour, and subsequently further heated within 2 hours to a temperature of 220°C. The thus obtained transesterified product was then further polymerised at 240°C under vacuum (down to 2 mbar) for 180 minutes at a stirring speed of 20 RPM. The polymerised product was released from the reactor, under nitrogen pressure, in the form of a strand, cooled in water and granulated in a pelletiser.

10 Preparation of copolymer 3

A flask equipped with stirrer, thermocouple and nitrogen inlet was charged with caprolactam (55.6 wt%) and a PPO-containing oligomer (Brüggemann P1-30, polypropyleneglycol ester acyl caprolactam) (44.4 wt%). This mixture was diluted in a 1:1 fashion with a catalyst solution (Brüggemann C1, 12% caprolactam magnesium bromide in caprolactam). After mixing at 100°C the resulting mixture was poured in a mould and kept for 5 minutes at 145°C. The solid co-polyamide, containing 20 wt% polypropylene glycol, was removed from the mould and ground.

20 Experiment 2: Preparation of oxygen scavenging compositions

Four blends (1-4) based on copolymer 1 and polyamide 6 (DSM Akulon F132-E, viscosity number 210 ml/g ISO 307) were prepared varying the blend composition and the oxidation catalyst content. Further, one blend (5) based on copolymer 2 and one blend (6) based on copolymer 3 were prepared, both containing the same polyamide 6 as blends 1-4. All these blends were prepared in a conical co-rotating fully intermeshing lab-scale twin-screw extruder. Cobalt acetate was added as the oxidation catalyst.

The mixing was carried out at a barrel temperature of 260°C, a rotation speed of 120 rpm and a residence time of 3 minutes. All experiments were carried out under nitrogen atmosphere. The polyamide was dried before processing. Blends prepared were stored in sealed bags after processing. For comparison, compositions A1 and A2 based on a functionalised PPO oligomer (Jeffamine D-2000 of Huntsman) and polyamide 6 have been prepared by a reactive extrusion process on the lab-scale twin-screw extruder with residence times of 3 and 5 minutes. Also a blend B not containing an oxygen scavenging compound was prepared. Blend compositions

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are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Blend	Oxygen scavenging compound (OSC)	OSC amount (wt%)	Akulon F132-E (wt%)	PPO blend content (wt%)	Co(Ac) ₂ content (ppm)
1	Copolymer 1	8	91.9	4.8	1000
2	Copolymer 1	8	91.99	4.8	100
3	Copolymer 1	11	88.9	6.6	1000
4	Copolymer 1	17	82.9	10.2	1000
5	Copolymer 2	8	91.9	3.0	1000
6	Copolymer 3	25	74.9	5	1000
A1	Jeffamine* D-2000	4.8	95.1	4.8	1000
A2**	Jeffamine* D-2000	4.8	95.1	4.8	1000
B	None	-	99.9	-	1000

* Amine end-capped PPO of Huntsman

** : residence time 5 minutes

Experiment 3: Preparation of oxygen scavenging films

All blends were ground under cryogenic conditions. The resulting powders were pressed between flat hot plates into films with a thickness in the range 55-75 micrometer. The dimensions of the film were 13*13 cm². Pressing conditions were: plates temperature: 260°C, time between plates without pressure: 5 min, subsequently pressurizing the system for 3 minutes at 10kN.

Examples I – VII and Comparative Experiments A-C: Measuring of oxygen permeability of films

The oxygen permeability of the prepared films was measured by a MOCON OX-TRAN 2/21 permeameter according to ASTM D3985 by exposing the films to a nitrogen environment on one side and an oxygen atmosphere at the other side of the films leading to an oxygen partial pressure difference over the films of 1 bar. The permeability tests were conducted under dry conditions and, unless otherwise

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stated, at room temperature (23°C). The measurements were started after 50 hours conditioning at the measurement conditions.

In Table 2 the oxygen permeability is presented for the various films. The oxygen permeability is normalised with respect to film thickness.

5

Table 2

Experiment/Comparative Example	Film made of blend no.	Oxygen permeability cc.mm/(m ² .day.atm)
I	1	0.00
II	1	0.00 (85% rel. humidity)
III	2	0.19
IV	3	0.00
V	4	0.00
VI	5	0.07
VII	6	0.00
Comp. A	A1	0.46
Comp. B	A2	0.47
Comp. C	B	1.03

10 The detection limit of the Oxtran permeameter is $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cc/(m².day.atm). For the given thickness range of the samples, this leads to an intrinsic permeability limit of about $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ cc.mm/(m².day.atm). The intrinsic oxygen permeability of samples 1,3, 4 and 6 is smaller than $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ cc.mm/(m².day.atm).

15 These results show that oxygen scavenging compositions according to the invention have oxygen permeability values in the range 0.00 – 0.07 cc.mm/(m².day.atm) for compositions containing 1000 ppm of oxidation catalyst, both under dry conditions and at 85% relative humidity. These values are much lower than the value for Comparative experiment A and B, which were prepared according to the process disclosed in WO 99/15433. Even when the composition according to the invention contains only 100 ppm of the oxidation catalyst (Exp. III), the oxygen
20 permeability is still significantly lower than that of the prior art blend film.

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CLAIMS

1. Oxygen scavenging composition comprising a polycondensate, a copolymer comprising polypropylene oxide segments and polymer segments and an oxidation catalyst, characterized in that the copolymer has been prepared by copolymerising the corresponding monomers in the presence of functionalised polypropylene oxide segments.
2. Oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 1, wherein the polymer segments are polyamide or polyester.
3. Oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the polycondensate is (co)polyamide or (co)polyester or mixtures thereof.
4. Oxygen scavenging composition according to any of claim 1 – 3, wherein the polycondensate and the polymer block are of the same type.
5. Oxygen scavenging composition according to any of claims 1 - 4, wherein the amount of polypropylene oxide segments is from 0.5 to 50 wt% with respect to the composition.
6. Oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 5, wherein said amount is in the range from 1 to 30 wt%.
7. Oxygen scavenging composition according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the oxidation catalyst is a transition metal salt or complex.
8. Oxygen scavenging composition according to any of claim 1 – 7, having an oxygen barrier lower than $0.3 \text{ cc.mm}/(\text{m}^2\text{-day-atm})$ when measured according to ASTM standard D3985 under dry conditions on a film having a thickness of $60 \mu\text{m}$.
9. Oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 8, having an oxygen barrier lower than $0.1 \text{ cc.mm}/(\text{m}^2\text{-day-atm})$ when measured according to ASTM standard D3985 under dry conditions on a film having a thickness of $60 \mu\text{m}$.
10. Process for preparing the oxygen scavenging composition according to any of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that the polycondensate is melt-mixed with a copolymer that has been prepared by copolymerising the corresponding monomers constituting the polymer in the presence of functionalised polypropylene oxide segments and in that an oxidation catalyst is added.
11. Process for preparing the oxygen scavenging composition according to any of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that the copolymer is prepared by copolymerising the corresponding monomers constituting the polymer in the presence of functionalised polypropylene oxide segments and the copolymer

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is melt mixed with the polycondensate and in that the oxidation catalyst is added.

12. Use of the oxygen scavenging composition according to any of claims 1 to 9 or prepared by the process of claims 10 or 11 for the preparation of an oxygen-scavenging object.
13. Use according to claim 12, wherein the object is a container for food, drink or feed packaging such as a film, a bottle, a vessel or a wrap.
14. Use according to claim 12, wherein the object is a multilayer object in which a layer of the oxygen scavenging composition is sandwiched between two layers of another material.

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ABSTRACT

Oxygen scavenging composition comprising a polycondensate, a
copolymer comprising polypropylene oxide segments and polymer segments and an
5 oxidation catalyst, characterized in that the copolymer has been prepared by
copolymerising the corresponding monomers in the presence of functionalised
polypropylene oxide segments and process for the preparation of this composition.

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